MEN YORK RECALD MONDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1853.

## INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

MEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AN REI 1.1.

Election Excitement on the Panama Isthmus.

Activity of the United States Pacific Squadren.

Arrest of Americans at San Joan Del Sur.

THE TRANSIT AND MOSQUITO QUESTIONS.

BEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

SAN JUAN, (Greytown,) August 30, 1858. ed at Greptoson Fort Castillo Deserted Ool. Castu is to Storm Punta Arenas-Joe Scott Impregna one-Punta Arenas Annexed to the Marquito Kingdom-The Leopard Captain Claims it for Her Majesty-Laconi Note—War Engendering with Costa Rica and England— Beath of Captain Ogilvic—Wreck of the Anna Willier— Complications of the Central American Question—Despair of the Oreytowners—All Faith of the Opening of the Transit Destroyed—Col. Cauty Drooping—Takes Pas-sage for Aspinvall—The Greaters' Boast—Triumphs of Arms and Diplomacy—Nicaraguan Troops Driven from the San Juan del Sur by the Saranac— he Transit to be Breed Open-Lamar Demands Six Millions of Dollars

Swalege and Plymouth Arrive at Greytown, dc.
Of late we have had repetitions of those scenes from pisture of the deluge, without relief, in water colors. ees and men, in the greatest profusion. Feaf's bland swept away. As the houses floated by, the chickens ld be seen receiping on the ratters high and dry. Mr. pheed, and then embarked his household in a cance, which he had secured for that purpose, and came down to

from the Government of Nicaragus-The Savannak

se few natives were drawned. The Nicaraguan soldiers who were at Fort Castillo

The flood is not without its good effects. It has improved prior to it), and carried away bars, which have been soamulating for many years.

with twenty Costa Rican soldiers, and stoered for Point Arexas. The Colonel was dressed in full uniform, and the fere. Os his arrival he sprangen shore, and inom his government (that of Coe;a Rica), I hand to excession of Punts Arenas and all property therein; is he is further instructed to notify all persons, residenis upon the point, that they are expected forthwith to give in their manner or enrol their signatures upon a

to give in their mames or enrol their signatures upon a leager prepared for that purpose, and from this time forth their must remember they are under the jurisdiction of Costa Sica, and subject to ner laws."

He gave Scott twenty four bours to surrender the property with as inventory. Joe scarcely replied to the Colosei. I caving him he instantly flow to fled to British Coseni, and after a short consultation these notables deckled to samex it to the Recquito territory. The Consultation and the same the Colonal that he ned long be lieved that his sable skiplesty cought to claim that point but had not mentioned it before publicity, but the tim having arrived, and him signesty not being present, he would take upon himself the responsibility of annexing I mmediately.

American Citizens—History of Captain Kelly's Action in the Matter—The General in Command Visits the Sura-nac—Political Excilement—The Village and its Population Trade of the Town-Health of the Oren of the Sa-

be military Governor of San Juan and the captain of the United States ship Saranac, in relation to the arrest and temperary confinement of two American chisens—resi dents of the place—may reach home from this quarter, I berewith furnish you with a statement of the circum-

In appears that the government of Nicaragua derive a small increase of revenue by the mposition of a tax on all eattle killed for sale or individual use within its territery; and a certain place, without the limits of city, town or village, is appropriated for that purpose, in which they must be slaughtered. This requirement, being inconve-nient to two Americans (Mitchell Green and Caleb S. Thurbeef, &c., they obtained permission of the Commandante of San Juan to slaughter on their own premises, with the provise that they would pay the same tax as if the usual regulation in this matter had been strictly compiled with. the Commandante who had given them this permission ted bimself for a few days from the village, delegat ing his authority in the interim to a captain in the armyyouth of but nineteen years of age-without informing

im of the grant of this privilege. On Sunday, the Sth inst., the Acting Commandante havshambles of Measrs. Green and Thurlow, despatched a mea-senger to request the attendance of the latter at his senger to request the attendance of the latter at his calles. Mr. Thurlow sent an individual, who spoke the language of the country with greater fluency and correct near than hismer, to inquire the business of the Commandante. Before the return of this person, bowever, the Commandante, passed his establishment, and Mr. Thurlow interrogated him as to the purport of the real again, and desired to know at what time he should present himself at his office, to which the Commandante replied—"That his office bours were at all stones, and at any time during the day," but, "that he should arrest him (Mr. T) as a criminal." Mr. T. resided with his partner, Mr. Green, and, shortly after this conversation with the Commandante, pro fam., three or four solders were placed or quard before the residence of Mr. G, with orders to permit no one to leave or enter it on pain of seath, and to arrest those persons on their appearance without doors. Mr. Green upon emerging from the portice of his awaiting, was met by the Acting Commandante—about your facilities to summary a proceeding passed belowant

appearance us pacificator, but no tojuly was indicted on a ther, and the sue americans were arrested.

On the following mening, information of this trausaction having reached Capt. Kelly, through the American Consul, he promptly required on shore; and, finding after a brief investigation of the circumstances, the acting Commandants bareh and uncertainable, and withing to avoid further difficulty with a leaverienced an efficer, he politicly requested the discharge of the prisoners until the return of bis superior, before whom the affair could be investigated, and punishment a warded if merited. This request was lavorably received, but after brief deliberation rejected. Captain Kelly them tenanted their release, accompanied with the threat, that it said demand was not complied with in a certain time he should possess himself of the prisoners by force.

No accept having been returned at the containing of the period granted, the marine guard of the map, under command of its efficer, Lean. Nicholeou, was divioud into two boxis, well armed and equipped, and directed to proceed to the prison, reiterate the demand, and, if necessary, to employ force for the tibration of Marze. Breen an Industry, the proceed to the prison of the heat reached the landing the acting Command. In was seen making post hade to convey the information that he men were free. The beats returned, and on the evering following the commander of the post returned, made us a visit, regretted the courtered of the day previous, disapproved of and apologized for the conduct of the young captain, retived himself with a glass of "Kentucky wise," and returned to his quarters promising to not again be compromised by the indiscree transfer of his authority, and thus the matter terminated. A few days since the General of the district visited the Sarance, and had a lengthy interview with Capt. Kelly upon the subject, in which he also condemned the proceeding of the continued and series of the matter terminated.

Reports are in circulation throughout this portion

ply vacander.—
First Lieutenant.—A. S. Nicholson (Marine corps).
First Lieutenant.—A. S. Nicholson (Marine corps).
First Assistant Engineer.—D. B. Macomb, and
Third Assistants.—L. R. Green, E. Laws, Theodore Ely,
and Lieutenant H. N. T. Arnold in place of Lieutenant D.
simmen, transferred to the Merrimac.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.
[From the Pasama Herard, Sept. 3.]
By the British steamship from Greytown, we have succeeded in picking up from a rehiable source a few items of news relative to Costa Riba and Nicaragua.
The Costa Riba office crop will, it is expected, exceeding 100,000 quits. the coming season, and the sugar croy 40,000 quits.

(San Juan del Norte, (August 19 ) Correspondence of the

How ridiculous it sounds to us now, when we hear any talk of the Case-Yriserri treaty! and when we hear any talk of the Case-Yriserri treaty! and when we see it in print we soner what is the matter with our folks at home. It is strange they should be occupying toot minde with suffairs which are here americ i cannado. The greaters take things so coelly it becomes an aggravation to think of or hear at them. If you tak to them on the matter, they showed to coolly it becomes an aggravation to think of or hear at them. If you tak to them on the matter, they shower you with scorn, "edge." Should you have the rade-sees to hadrest them concerning American claims, they eath hold of the end of their earse-never too short—and say, we can carry the amount current, and support it on to the end. They are cammed with cendidence and expectation. Our government must take more decided and severs steps with these somal civimized people. Many are our giverances towards these radiven—one bundled limits greater and more aggravating than these of New Granad are position among them. I shall see him shortly, as I intend to vinit has Saivador, and shall remain two or three days at both Leon and Chanacoga, and shall write you by way of Realejo, should there be an expertunity or anything of importance to communicate. The local matters are all wat with the heavy rains, which continue without mercy. The oldest settlers in the et virous declare they never winessed anything equal to it. The river has riven so as to awangs all the little interms, and at rome points the water is passing over the roots of bouses, and the greater part of those living along and on the banks of the river have been compelled to quit their habitations in a hurry. Old Deamman was high and dry upon a table, with his family around, looking very comurely and resignedly towards that bourne from whence not traveller returns, and when asked if he wanted assistance by persons who came to his rescue, and, if they it they it shall be able to find off at all tille more rise; bu

bearer, and the people were packing up their traps, not having the same confidence in the invincibles below, and were leaving their homes for distant villages and hadendas.

The people in the interior still believe in Belly. They are as firm as the Jews. The Contro-Americane goes on to say: "The Yankees know by this time who M. Belly is; they can't trille with him.

Col. Chuly has not as yet rised high upon the point the flag of Cousa Rica. The Colonel sent, however, to our tensious Old Joe, an order about a week ago to abdicate within twenty from home but the old man always manages to get on the right and the fence, and got the British Cousul to claim it for the home too manaster of the Loopard to claim it for the Colonel sent, however, the out the same time prevailed upon the commander of the Loopard to claim it for the Colonel sent, hirectly for her Majesty, and he boldly amonuced that the Colonel such his vanguard must walk over his deck to interfere with Punta Arcuse. Among them they appear to have slightly mixed the "billy duxes," and more and more to enlange the Central American difficulty. We shall have to wait for the action of Costs Rica before anticipating any results. I hope it will not sause a war between the allies. Neither Costs Rica nor Great Britain will be trilled with, and as for the Nicaraguase, they are growing more and more formidiable every day. They say they have whipped the Yankees both in arms and diplomacy. And who will again dare to compete with them?

We are very anxious to learn what the mighty commodores are about, and what of the Transit. The hopes they appear to have, it is easily seen are nothing but enoyit boast to cancact their shame in having been numbered and defeated by Mons. Belly. They are very anxious to learn what the mighty commodores are about, and what of the Transit. The hopes they appear to have, it is easily seen are nothing but the part that when it comes to the point their over anxiety induces them to gather up all the little obtained to put in the way, they ar

jealousy and hatred to the foreign population are more and more conspicuous as each day rolls round, affecting a contemptuous sneer for them. As a charm to frighten their little case they cry out, "All' view us Americano." What feelings will this engender in the next generation, and what a horror and bugbear will it crease for our name! The curse of heaven is upon the country and people; for even when you are on the threshold of the country, here in Greytown, their triguity and transgressions are apparen; and the condemnation is misery, ruin and despair.

[San Juan Bel Sur (Aug. 20) Correspondence of Panama Herald.]

Since the arrival here of the United States frigate Barance on the 23d of July, things have taken more of a business aspect.

Since the arrival ners or the United Sance in the 23d of July, things have taken more of a business aspect.

On her arrival, various rumors were affoat as to the object of her visit; as yet nothing certain is known, save that she came to look out for American interests, and by anticipate the opening of the Tractit. That she will anticipate it by a long time, is the relief of your correspondent; for after waiting filteen muchts we can see but little advancement during that time. As for steamers, only one (the Virgin) is on the take, and that on a scommedate but poorly 30d passengers. The river boats are a so too few, and 4ners is no coal there, nor, as far as I can learn, none on the way. The Transit road is in travelling condition, but the men employed in repairing it are getting tired of working "on tiet." As they were employed by the Stebbins and White Co.'s agent, they have to await his return trom New York with founds.

General Lamar has asked the Commander of the Sarana to convey him to Couta Rica, but as Captain Kolly's orders are peremptory to remain, he could not comply.

### NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

fairs in Boysta—Congress Adjourned—Judicial Nomina-tions—New Army Rules—Large Force for Panama—An Election Outbreak Dreaded—The United States Ship Saranac in Port-Arrest of Americans at San Juan-

The lates dates from Begots are to the 10th ultimo, but the news contains very hitle of interest. Both househad adjourned, and the action of the Supreme Court in the nomination of Judges for the various districts is the only

sional districts, in conformity with the law of 29th June respecting the judicial power of the confederation. For cisco de la Ossa, Chief Judge; Sr. J. M. Vives Leon, First Substitute, and Sr. Jeaquin Appril a, Second Substit

the Attorney General of the nation, Sr. Bartelome Calvo, has approved of the nominations for the offices of District Attorneys for the State of Panama—Principal, Sr. José abstitute, Br. Colunio.

The stending army of the confederation has been fixed stationed at Bogota and half a regiment of artillery to be permanently quartered at Panama. The forces at present in this city, including police and organized militia, amount to not less than three hundred men. This unusually large force is kept under arms night and day, in conse-

tives, both inside and outside of the walls, are in the wilde t state of excitement, and an entbreak is momentarily et state of excitement, and an entbreak is momentarily threatened. The liberal party are considerably in the majerity, but the opposition are endeavoring to threat out the delegates from the districts of Chirqui and "loc Santon." Against this action the liberals are loud in their protests, and declare that they will press matters to bloodahed sooner than allow themselves to be desprived of their justiy elected delegates. At least one half of the untive population, in anticipation of a riot, have moved from the city and taken up their residence on the islands in the Bay. On the night of the Sist of August the city presented a most expandingly appearance; the streets were literally through which where, opposite the sea gate, a fiest of canons and bungoes received the freight, both living and dead. There was every indication that from the last to the light the city would be the scene of riot and bloodshed.

The sending of delegates will continue till the libth, when the votra for devernor will be declared. As an evidence of the state of public feeding, I may mention that come large interfamilie house, Placing, Sou & Co, made ever all their stock, fratures and real exists to an Irish across the fresh to their stock, "Santone and hereby painted all across the war a British subject, and this hereby painted all across the war a British subject, and this hereby painted all across the fresh of their stock, "Ballish property." This was orne in order to ensure the production of the British Constitute has been accident on the British Majosty's ship of war Arcet.

Notwinhatanding the excitament, all things have gone on questy up to the present time; but the Legislature may as yet taken no action on the disputed districts. When

War Ships in Port-Why they are Sent-Election Excita-

to her former anchorage off this town, by a special order from the Hon. Secretary of the Novy, arrived at her desfrom the Hon. Secretary of the Novy, arrived at nor de-tination on the merning of the 20th all., much to the joy of our citizens. In the bay is the French frigate Constan-tine and English steam sloop Alert, watchfully protecting the interests of their respective nations. Owing its an anticipated section riot in Panama, caused by a false return from one of the provinces, we cannot get the country folks into town with their produce, and therefore our tables are sparsely supplied with "creature computer." The men of the several vessels are well pre-

ASPINWALL, August 30, 1858.
City Quiet and People Poor-Rush for France Excer-The Especial Revolution at Ponsma-Essigement Estending to Aspinneall—War Shipe Called for.

ave but little time to amuse or offend you. There is nothing exciting in our locality—on the contrary, both the

hopes of success, for should the gold be found in such great abundance as at first represented, the season in which it is possible to work upon the river is very short, and will hardly pay an average. The citizens who have lessed the lote are very gloomy at the news of the unsuctravel through this travell. The English at bosses Suez, on account of the danger of contracting romits at St. Thomas; secondly, the danger of the Paus-ms and Aspinwall fevers; and thirdly the probability—I

exchange,

They are daily expecting a revolution among the natives

American—for many months. The Lapars ran down bere from Greytown with some sickness on board; but the saides increase to the list of athoms fever forces her to steam out again. She will probe sty run as far as Jamaica, deposite her sick in the hospital, and run back to can Juan del Norte.

Our Bogeta Correspondence

Bosora, July 27, 1868.
Political Agitation More Quiet—The Cass Herran Treaty in Abeyance for a Time-French Politics and Influ once—Popular Feasts—Trade and Money Market.
There is simust nothing of importance to communicate
y this mail; nothing more will be cald relative to the

opinions relative to the final settlement of this affair, som opining that the United States will accept the treaty as

France, arrived a few days age, bringing with him stric instructions from his ruler to remit to France for punish

ment any Frenchman who may speek against him or hi government. The Granadian government has, however, refused to listen to any such proposal, so that his Majesty must satisfy himself with working his revenge on the subjects under his immediate convrol. This cay is no within the limits of his power; it has not been elevated yet to 8,000 fet above the level of the sea.

We are now in the midst of the national feasts, celebrating the 20th July, antersary of Colombia's independence; built against gameling, races, Italian opers, concerts, balls, and a fight between a tiger and a bult. These amusemes a sre all the rage now, and will be so for two or three days yet. Besiness is at a stand, although the feasts generally give as impulse to the fancy trade.

This year everything has been very dult; the searcity of money is very much felt; the very be t paper, or loads with good security, is taken at 160, a 180, per annum, and there is not a rofflished to supply the demant. As we have so paper circulation, all commercial transactions are very much embarrased from the want of a backing establishment. Payments are made in silver; so that if you have to receive five or six thousand dollars, you are at least two hours counting them, and require two or three men to bring them away. The remittance of specie to any part of the country is envenely expensive—for example, if one has to send \$5,000 to ambaleman, a distance of three days, for purchasing tobacco, he requires four guards at \$16 each, and five beasts at \$5 each—about 1½ per cent per annum.

Bills on London and New York not to be bad; nominat

num.

Bills on London and New York not to be had; nominal price 3 a 5 per cent per 90 days.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Panama Herald, Sept 3.]

It affords us much pleasure to record the opening of a French hospital in Panama, for the aid of such foreigners as may require medical assistance. The establishmene has been founded by the voluntary subscription of the French residents here and a subvention from the French systemment.

greenent.

The Jamaica negro, Joseph Merino, has finally been found guilty of the charge brought against him of stealing \$000 from the office of the Panama Railroad Company in the month of June. He was tried by a jury and centered to six years in the chain gang.

BIATH.

CORWINE.—In this city, on the 28th ultimo, the wife of Amos B. Corwine, Erq., United States Consul atthis port, of a daughter.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

umph-Mining Shares and Banks-General Belzu Refuses to Return to Europe-Steam on the Guayaquil River, &c., &c.

The steamship Lima strived at Panama on the 26th ult., with the South Pacific mails, twenty four passengers, and

fer Papama, \$32,089-total, \$266,687 87 14. The dates are; Valparaiso, 31st of July, and Callao the

UNTED STATES SHIP DECATUR, }
CALLAO, Aug. 10, 1858.

The United States Ship Decatur in Port.—Merchant Shipping and Men of War-The Naval Fight of French and Peru rians-General Castillo on Board the Frigate Merrimac-

On the 2d last., the Decatur anchored at Callao, along ide the Merrimas, which arrived here several days ago The port of Callao presents a spectacle very di from that exhibited at any of the ports at which we have hitherto fouched. Including shipping of all kinds, there are anchored here over one hundred ressels. A large number of these are from the United States, which have come here for the purpose of procuring cargoes of guano. After leading with this article at the Chinches, these ves sele must return bore to clear.

business in the South American republics.

The Andromede, flagship of the French Pacific squadron

The Andromide, flagship of the Freuch Pacific equatron is bere, likewine the Peruvian frigates Callan and Amazon—the Callan formerly being called the Apprimac. These frigates, built in Europe, are fine samples of navai architecture, each carrying a heavy battery.

A few days previous to our arrival, there occurred on chore a fish fight between two books' crows—one from the Andromede, the other from the Callac—in which the Frenchmen, being much inferior in numbers, not the worst of the affray and were carried aboard the Feruvian man of war by their victors. The matter or ming to the ears of the commander of the Andromede, he immediately sent aboard the Feruvian vesel, demanding proper indemnification and the immediate return of his men within a timited time, and in case this was not compiled with, he would immediately one his guns upon her. The Peruvian commander, acting on the old axiom that discretion is the better part of valor, at once or mpiled with the demands, and so eaded the matter. The summary manner of proceeding on the part of the Androme-de base clined very general admiration in behalf of her commander.

A few days ago, while the men aboard the Callao were being dritted at small arms, and firing biank cartridges, one of the men had his piece loaded with ball, and in liring, his shot passed near one of our Restensation, who was officer of the deck at the time. Our commander senoing aboard to learn the reason of such a precodure, was informed that the matter was been accommander appearing greatly annoyed at it, as an evidence of his roal to marke all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the reparation possible, ordered the sergent to make all the

OUR CARMA NAVAL CONGESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES SILP DECATER, )
CASEA, Peru, July 26, 1868.

Trip from Paita South-Failing in with the Merrims: Arrival at Santa-Officers on Shore-South American Ladies and Officials-Silver Mines and Coolie Labor-Land Cultivation and Creps-Wool, Wood and Salt-Steam Trade between Valparaise and Panama-Activity of the United States Squadron, dc., dc. On the afternoon of the 10th instant the Decatur, in

company with the flagship Merrimac, sailed from the port of Paita, to the southward. We sailed tegether for some three or four days, when the Merrimac steamed up, and after signalizing to the Decatur to proceed onwards in sccordance with her orders, soon disappeared from our ble for her fleet sailing, as on such occasions the Decatur, by no means distinguished for speed, proved quite equal would doubtless prove herself equal to any vessel in the Pacific, as her trials on one or two occasions have shown. Santa, a small place on the coast, about midway between

On the 21st instant the Decstur sailed into the port of Palts and Callao, with the intention of procuring wood from the port, and is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, through which flows a small river, the banks of trees of diminutive growth

Arriving in the evening, three of our officers went sehere and called upon the Commandante of the port, who

was found to be indisposed, yet his indy thought he might was fund to be independed, yet his hely thought he might make his appearance prenertly. After waiting almost an nour, the lady questy remarked that are thought Senor would not get up before morning. When the officers returned sheard, having learned that though there were plenty of rood and water near by, yet that there were no means by which there could be delivered readily alongside of us. No americans were found here, except two or three descriptions whalers. We learned that no American man of war had southed there for several years. On an usual at the entrance of the harbor sliver mine.

have been discovered, and are being worked by colles, large numbers of whom have been involved into Peru On the 252 we sailed from Saars, and in two days after wards we landed at San Pedro, the ports of Camma, a lower wards we landed at San Pedro, the ports of Camma, a lower wards we landed at San Pedro, the ports of Camma. This place has a most charming little harbor, sailedy locked in by her redy spars of the Ander. The latter, with their sans capt anomalie among the clouds, presents to the apocation in pacers of the Ander, being between them and the harbor, the red trechteds an extraded valley, persons of motion of the Ander, being between them and the harbor, the red trechteds an extraded valley, persons of six of secules and, strongly saturated in many places with sait. The valley is traversed by a small river, from which water is conducted for bringing all the collevated index. Those trasts succeptible of critication produce excellent crops of corp, potatoes, existing a feature is conducted for bringing all the collevated in the valleys of Casms. Outon, also, is grown here, and represented to be of superir quality?

A Spatish gestleman informed me that he intended to viet the United States door long and the red was engaged. At present, his methiery consists of the color gin in its most primitive form.

In the interior many sheep are raised producing wool of a very fine feature, which was satting at three dollars the arrobar as Spanish weight equal to twenty the pounds. In the plain adjoining the beach considerable quantities of sail are manufactured. Indeed, the earth, evan to the distance of some three miles from the sea shore, is no imprepated with sait that it sensibly craceles under the feet in walking over it. Were some enterprising company to lake the business properly in band, there might soon be realized a handsome fortune here in the manufacture of salt—as the entire absolute and the production of the winder of the regular section of the saided provisions of aimost every kind are very thesp here.

CHILE.

[From the Panama Herald, Sept. 3.]

Chile is reported as being more prosperous than for ome time past, but the general news is exceedingly

Total profit of last half year. Fig. 628-60
The profits have been smaller than those of the former half year.
Lately the bank has lowered the rate of interest to three per cost, and aithough this is a losing rate it is expected that a compensation for the loss will be found in the greater increase of business in future. The bank will pay on 19th August a dividend of five per cost for seven and a bail meabs.
The shares of the Valparaiso Chilean Insurance Company have been effered in the market unsuccessfully.

The news from the mineral districts of Gorlapo are more fishering daily; a rich discovery of copper mines has lately been made north of Tree Poutas. In order to settle definitely the Peruvian debt, government has aprointed Acquisit D. Eydio Gomes Solar to present in Peru the bills, amounting to the num of \$400,000, granted by Peru to the army and navy who make the campaign of the flectoration.

[Callao (August 12) correspondence of Panama Herald J. As I opined when I ast wrote you, Gen. Castilla has been elected Fresident of Peru, but whether to will herve his term out is a question that we may sak, but few can answer.

PUTIES ON PORRIGH COTTON GOODS REDUCED - RELZU WILL REMAIN IN TACKA-GENERAL SOCIAL PRO-

cotton goods.

Fublic tranquillity seems to be safe from any disturb-

Fublic tranquility seems as the Bolivian emigrants resides, who was the hope of the Bolivian emigrants residing in Tacas, has refused to return to force, Besides the establishment of municipal corporations the organization of the National Guard in all the departments has been decreed, in which will be excelled only lawyers, university students, merchants, land proprietors and mechanics.

ECUADOR.

STEAM ON THE GUAYAQUIL RIVER.

We learn that the stamer Bolivar (formerly Young America, of Parama), is doing well in the Guayaquit river, and is likely to prove remunerative to her owners. She now makes two trips a week between Guayaquil and Bodegas, besides towing, a.o., on the river. She has been thoroughly repaired, and has had a saloon built on her upper deck, and is in every way suitable for the trade in which she is employed.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloops of war Savannah, Saraioga and Plymouth were at Greytown on the lat inst. The Savannah sarrived on the 26th uit, from New York, after a passage of twenty one days—officers and crew all well. The Savannah arrived on the 28th uit. The latter would leave for home in a few days, via Yera Gruz.

The Board of Examiners, consisting of Chief Engineers Wood, Sewell and Kin, that convened at the Navy yard, New York, on the 8th of July last, and re-convened on the lat inst. for the examination of Assistant Engineers for promotion and candidates for a minimum, have closed their proceedings. The following are the results of their recommendations—Second Assistant Engineer Alexander Henderson to be First Assistant Engineer of the date of appointment—No. I. Edward D. Robie; 2. G. R. Johnson; 3. Wm. B. Brocks; 4. H. W. Spooner. Intel Assistant Engineers to be Second Assistant Engineers. No. I. F. Manard D. Robie; 2. G. R. Johnson; 3. Wm. B. Brocks; 4. H. W. Spooner. Intel Assistant Engineers to be Second Assistant Proglecers—No. I. F. B. Peltz; 2. J. S. Albert; a. Wm. Roberts; 4. Chas. H. Baker; 5. Ten Evok Wen Chelley; 7. John N. Serier, 8. Rackson Meldmed; 9. Wm. Cosaman; 10. Thes. J. John S. Rackson Meldmed; 9. Wm. Cosaman; 10. Thes. J. John N. Strier.

mission at Third are stant Regineers. They belong prin-cipally to the State States, but some are from the South and from the East

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE INDIAN WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY IN THE NORTH. Important Expedition Against the

Red Skins.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN.

MARRIAGES. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

# MARKETS.

Ac.,

Our San Francisco Correspondence

San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1888.
The Compaign Against the Spokens—Reported Atlack on the Overland Matt Party—the Fraser River Gold Mines—the Split on the Democracy—the Outstanding Indebtedness of San Francisco—Social Propress of California.
The arrival of five hundred troops by the Gelden Gaig is quite an opportune increase of the army on this coast.

it is stated, have lest their lives.

The Humboldt, Klamath, Scott and Trinity river Indians Rains, who commands at Fort Humbolds, is unable to as-sist the settlers. There are no troops at his disposal. The reservations which were established for the heacht of the complaint is made against their management. In the southern counties several outbreaks have also accurred.

quence of the Oregon war.

The latest news from the seat of war is interesting. On the 7th inst the advance of the body of troops intended to operate against the Spokans, marched from Walla Wal-la. The force consisted of company E, First Dragooes, and six companies of the Third Artillery. A battery of six pounders and two mountain howitzers, together with a

and six companies of the Third Artitlery. A battery of six pounders and two mountain howitzers, together with a large train, accompanied the expedition. Col. Wright's command was to leave in a few days to take part in the campaign. Col. Wright is to command the entire expedition. His stail consists of Leon. Owens acting assessant adjutant General, Quartermaster Krithem Lieut. Majien, Topographical Engineers, and Dictor Hammond. In addition to Capt. Keys' command, which has marched into the chemy's country, there were to fo low in a few days four companies of dragoons (190 men) notes Major Grier, and two companies of the Ninth Infantry (30 men), armed with rilles. Major Wyse commands to butteries. Col. Steptce and Lieut When er are to remain at Fort Walls Walls with 180 men.

A post and depot are to be established at the Polouza crossing of Scake river, or a field work thrown up. Gabinos have been made for the purpose.

It is considered doubtful shother the Spokans will field. If they recreat, the army will follow and punish the sayages in their retreats. Major Smore, with four companies, is to join Col. Wright's furne in the field. A company will be left at Scake river. On the day feat a treaty of a liance was entered into between the United States and the Nex Perross and Cayuse cases, wherein they pind themselves to act in concert with the troops against the hosule tribes. A correspondent, writing from the seat of war, says that the enemy is lo large force on the other with cyr. A deference of opision exists among the officers as to weather the lecture with fight.

Gen. Clarke, who proceeded at once to the north, it is believed, has been compalled to design operations in calcuster with the process of passon exists among the officers as to weather the lecture with fight.

Gen. Clarke, who proceeded at once to the north, it is believed, bus been compalled to design operations in calcuster of large from moths to progress as once if a regunent of intantry is detached from Unith, and enter the Stake country from th

rectinee to turns. The troughe has been that no a stequate number of mee has yet taken use field, and has credinated not alone in Origin, but it Californa. The leddaca commit outrages almost with impurity, and of course tribes who might remain at peace are excouraged by the knowledge of that fact to rob and murder unprotected critices. The shoet action is the course tribes who might remain at the recent action of this coast require more miniary protection, and is must be by this time evipont to the authorite at Washington, even on the ground of comonny, that a large reinforcement is imperatively needed to prevent the casetast recurrence of Indian wars.

A report was brought into Placerville list week that the stage which left for Salt Lake City on the Sist of July, with the overrish mai, was attacked on the Sist must be four min in charge kitler. The Southouse, it is reported, assentied the stage and murdered the gasted. A certain W. H. Lindsey, who arrived a Phocurrite, a has been confirmed, and it is thought the massacre criss only in the insignation of R. Lindsey.

In the insignation of R. Lindsey is attachment of the at ack is generally diabelieved. His report has not yet been confirmed, and it is thought the massacre criss only in the insignation of R. Lindsey.

The stage of these four mea were invaluable as a stage of the conver, Rins Edwards, as a second to the Indian tongue as reactive as the stage of these four mea were invaluable as a second in the convert the massacre the massacre is more surpression, but price every respect transfer of the surpression of these four mea were invaluable as a second in the stage of the cover and the stage of the cover that the stage of the cover in the report should prove true. This readers the massacre is more surpression, and one had lived with then about two years, and is, but a surpression to the northern gold mines has easierly found to be Indian as the discretion. The people have become natisfied usa is suffered to the Edwards and the large of the mail master now